

John Rogers

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Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1790.

[WHOLE No. 154.]

COLLECTION LAW.—Concluded.

AND the better to secure the collection of the said duties,
Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be empowered to cause to be built and equipped, so many boats or cutters, not exceeding ten, as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue, the expense whereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, which shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be to each of the said boats or cutters, one master, and not more than three mates, first, second, and third, four mariners and two boys; and that the compensations and allowances to the said officers, mariners and boys respectively, shall be, to the master thirty dollars per month, and the subsistence of a captain in the army of the United States; to a first mate twenty dollars per month, to a second mate sixteen dollars per month, to a third mate fourteen dollars per month, and to every mate the subsistence of a lieutenant in the said army; to each mariner eight dollars per month, to each boy four dollars per month; and to each mariner and boy the same ration of provisions which is or shall be allowed to a soldier in the said army. The said allowances for subsistence to be paid in provisions or money at the contract prices, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And be it further enacted, That the officers of the said boats or cutters, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall respectively be deemed officers of the customs, and shall have power and authority to go on board of every ship or vessel which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board of certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the holds of ships or vessels, and to remain on board the said ships or vessels until they arrive at the places of their destination.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, provide and employ such small open row and sail boats, in each district, together with the requisite number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board of ships and vessels and otherwise, for the better detection of frauds; the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the product of duties.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the customs shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, reward or recompense for conniving, or shall connive at any false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and shall be thereof convicted, every such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompense or reward for any such deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence. And in all cases where an oath is by this act required from a master or other person having command of a ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of goods, wares and merchandize, his or her factor or agent, if the person so swearing shall swear falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, shall be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the United States of America, in any court proper to try the same, and the trial of any fact which may be put in issue, shall be within the judicial district in which any such penalty shall have accrued, and the collector, within whose district the seizure shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to cause suits for the same to be commenced and prosecuted to effect, and to receive, distribute and pay the sum or sums recovered, after first deducting all necessary costs and charges, according to law. And that all ships or vessels, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall become forfeited by virtue of this act, shall be seized, libelled and prosecuted as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; which court shall cause fourteen days notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper, published near the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial, for which advertisement a sum not exceeding ten dollars shall be paid; and proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear to claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, the same shall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any person shall appear before such judgment of forfeiture, and claim any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and shall give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law: And upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisalment shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisalment, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form, to the United States, for the payment of a sum, equal to the sum at which the ship or vessel, good, wares or merchandize, so prayed to be delivered, be appraised, the court shall by rule, order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the said claimant, and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court; and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter, pay into the court the amount of the appraised value of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize so condemned, with the costs, the bond shall be put in suit. And when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants; if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried,

that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the same court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor be liable to action, suit or judgment, on account of such seizure or prosecution. *Provided*, That the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, be after judgment, forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her or their agents: *And provided*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained in any case under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced, within three years next after the penalty of forfeiture was incurred.

And be it further enacted, That all ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, shall be sold by the proper officer of the court in which such condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as the court may appoint, giving at least fifteen days notice (except in case of perishable goods) in one or more of the public newspapers of the place where such sale shall be, or if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto, for which advertising a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be paid.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwise appropriated) shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: One moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and paid into the treasury thereof; the other moiety shall be divided into equal parts, and paid to the collector and naval officer of the district, and surveyor of the port wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer: *Provided nevertheless*, That in all cases where such penalties, fines and forfeitures, shall be recovered in pursuance of information given to such collector, by any person other than the naval officer or surveyor of the district, the one half of such moiety shall be given to the informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer and surveyor or surveyors, in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, (subject to the payment of duties, shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place in any other manner than by sea, or in any ship or vessel of less than thirty tons burthen, except within the district of Louisville, nor shall be landed or unladen at any other place than is by this act directed, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture of all such vessels, and of the goods, wares or merchandize brought in, landed or unladen, in any other manner. And all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the United States by land, contrary to this act, shall be forfeited, together with the carriages, horses and oxen that shall be employed in conveying the same; provided nothing herein shall be construed to extend to household furniture and clothing, belonging to any person or persons actually removing into any part of the United States, for the purpose of becoming an inhabitant or inhabitants thereof.

And be it further enacted, That all matters by this act directed to be done to or by the collector of a district, shall and may be done to and by the person who in the cases specified in this act is or may be authorized to act in the place or stead of the said collector.

And be it further enacted, That wherever an oath is required by this act, persons conscientiously scrupulous shall be permitted to affirm.

And be it further enacted, That the master or person having the charge or command of a ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place, shall deliver to the collector of the district from which such ship or vessel shall be about to depart, a manifest of the cargo on board the same, and shall make oath or affirmation to the truth thereof, whereupon the said collector shall grant a clearance for the said ship or vessel, and her cargo, but without specifying the particulars thereof, unless required by the said master or person having said charge or command. And if any ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart on her voyage to such foreign port or place without such clearance, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for such offence.

And be it further enacted, That after the first day of October next the act, intitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and also all other acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be repealed, and thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the continuance of the officers appointed in pursuance of the said act; except also as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the payment of drawbacks and allowances in lieu thereof, upon the exportation of goods, wares or merchandize which shall have been imported, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred before or upon the said day, subject nevertheless to the alterations contained and expressed in this present act.

And whereas by the act, intitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," it was declared that the ruble of Russia should be rated at one hundred cents, and by the act, intitled, "An act to explain and amend an act, intitled, 'An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes,' that part of the said first mentioned act which so rated the ruble of Russia was repealed and made null and void, And whereas it is doubted whether the said repeal can operate with respect to duties incurred prior thereto, as was intended by Congress.

Therefore be it enacted, and declared, That the said repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which may have arisen or accrued prior thereto.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States

and President of the Senate

APPROVED, AUGUST THE FOURTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State

B O N M O T.

AN Abbe reproached the National Assembly of France for destroying the Clergy, under the pretext of reforming abuses, while yet they suffered the existence of houses of ill fame. "It is impossible," replied a layorator, "to think of reforming the brothels, until you have married the Clergy."

THE TABLE.

No. CXLV.

"Every object assumes an importance, in our estimation, proportioned, in some degree, to the labor and attention we bestow upon it."

NO employment is thought useless; no situation uninteresting, in the view of him who occupies it. Quixotism, in some shape or other, infuses itself into the conduct of every human being, and bestows an exaggerated value on his character and attainments. How common is it for men, when they are speaking of a profession, in which they themselves act, to confer such encomiums on its utility and importance, as would make an ignorant by-stander imagine, nothing else could be compared to it, so excellent and useful! But how must his admiration cease, and his opinions change, when he hears twenty persons in a day, heaping the same extravagance of applause, on the modes of life they respectively pursue! The same species of delusion seizes the imagination when we are estimating the value of any favorite principle or tenet, as prevails when we are valuing our occupation or profession.—Those who acquire some degree of polemic skill, and cherish any fondness for it, either about religion or politics, are apt to select some particular point, and pursue it so far, and so long, as really to believe every thing great or excellent is concentrated in it, and that it is merely a waste of time to think or speak upon any other subject. An elegant writer in an essay on disputation makes the following sprightly remarks:—"Polemic skill is a dangerous qualification; and if not governed by charity, wisdom and integrity, may betray the possessor, either into intemperate zeal, or absolute indifference for truth. The same enthusiasm that dignifies a butterfly or medal to the virtuoso and the antiquary, may convert controversy into quixotism, and present to the deluded imagination of a theological or political knight-errant, a barber's bason, as Mambreno's helmet."

Perhaps there is no description of men, who understand or love the truth so little, as those who are impelled by the rage of controversy. It too often happens that we embrace a system or a principle before we have examined the proofs or reasons on which it rests. By this means, an attachment is fixed to the theory itself, independent of the truth which ought to support it. We thus become regardless of right and wrong, as they are applicable to doctrines or sentiments; and it is not difficult to perceive that we insensibly acquire the same indifference for those distinctions, in our language and conduct. Such a disregard to the moral nature of objects often grows upon an heart which originally gave no indications of extraordinary perverseness. It has been the effect of an inordinate love of disputation, and a pride of conquest over others in argument, contracted by inadvertently falling into habits of discussion, for the sake of defending ingenious theories, or discovering a dexterity in mental resources.

One cannot too much control a desire for controversy, for if it be left to itself unchecked by reason and propriety, it will become a vicious and irregular propensity. Every person, in his investigations, should be solicitous to attain the truth, and should never sacrifice it to theory.—For however much we may have labored to defend an hypothesis, and however important it may seem in our eyes, it must sooner or later be tried by fair and impartial judges, who will examine it not by our prejudices and prepossessions; but by that standard which will exist, when the current whims and follies of the day may be forgotten.

PATRIOTISM.—AN EXTRACT.

INSTEAD of inculcating the principle of partial patriotism, it were to be wished the philosophers of this late age would reason upon a larger scale. Would not that education have a much better effect upon the minds of the millions of men, which inform us that the whole world is but one country, and all mankind but one family, the offspring of one universal parent; that the interests of all are, in fact, the same; that happiness can only be found in a mutual good understanding with each other, and that the human species can have no right to hold themselves up as the rational visible ruling intelligences on this earth till they divest themselves of all selfish opinions.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXI.

My soul aches,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other. SHAKESPEARE.

WHEN the King is of age, and affixes at the States General, the deputies had the power to consent to his demands; to propose what they judge necessary for the good of the different orders of the state; to make their submissions in the name of the people to new imposts; to establish and accept of new laws, and new regulations; but when the minority of the Prince, or some other incapacity hinders him to govern by himself, the states have a right in case of contestation, to elect the regent of the kingdom, to nominate to the principal offices, to form a council, and, if the masculine posterity have failed in the royal family, they may elect a new Monarch, following however, the dispositions of the salique law. Excepting these cases of necessity, the Kings were accustomed to assemble the States General, in urgent conjunctures, and to determine, according to their advice, in affairs of most importance. "In effect?" says Davila, "what energy may not the resolutions of the Prince derive, from the concurrence of his subjects? What can be more conformable to the true spirit of monarchical government, than this harmony between the sovereign and the people?" In truth, Davila, thou art a profound Historian, thou art but a superficial Legislator. History answers the question, that no energy at all, nor any thing but division, distraction and extravagance were derived to the resolutions of the Prince, till the states were laid aside. In the language of my motto, two authorities were up, neither supreme, and confusion entered 'twixt the gap. Nothing can be more directly repugnant to monarchical government than such assemblies, because they set up rivals to the King, and excite doubts and questions, in whom the sovereignty resides. If a negative is given by them, to the will of the Prince, they become a part of the sovereignty, annihilate the Monarchy and convert it into a Republic. If they are mere councils of advice, they become scenes of cabal, for aspiring grandees to force themselves into the ministry.—Never indeed was it more necessary to new model the government, and regenerate the nation, than in the present conjuncture, when the rivalries of the grandees, and the differences in religion, disturbed the whole kingdom, and demanded the promptest remedies.

Upon the reiterated orders of the court, the deputies of the Provinces, had resorted to Orleans, from the beginning of October 1560, and the King having arrived in person, accompanied by the most of the Lords and great officers of the crown, they waited only for the discontented Lords and Princes, to open the Assembly. The Constable and his sons, were, as usual, at Chantilly. The King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, were still at Bearn. The King had written to them all, to invite them to the States; and altho they had not explicitly refused, they invented pretexts upon pretexts, to excuse themselves, and gain time. These affected delays distressed the King and the ministry. They apprehended, with reason, that the refusal of the Princes of the blood, arising from their own suspicions, or upon some certain information of what was intended against them, would defeat all the projects and preparations, founded only on the hope that they would assist at the States General. The Prince of Condé, could not be in doubt that they had drawn, either from the prisoners of Amboise, or from La Sague, or from the conspirators arrested at Lyons, evidence sufficient to discover his designs. No motive, therefore, could determine him to place himself a second time, at the discretion of a court where his enemies were all powerful. The King of Navarre thought differently. Less culpable, or more credulous than his brother, he believed, that by going to the States, they should obtain, without difficulty, that reform in the government, which had already cost them so much labor; whereas, by refusing to be present, they would betray their own interests, and leave the field open to the ambition and violence of the Princes of Lorraine. He could not believe, that under the eyes of the whole nation assembled, a King scarcely out of his infancy, an Italian Prince, and two strangers, would dare to imbrue their hands in the blood of the Princes of the royal house, which the Monarchs the most absolute and the most vindictive, had ever regarded as sacred. All these motives determined him to venture to the States, with the Prince, to whom he represented, that they would infallibly condemn him unheard, if he continued obstinately to absent himself from court: whereas, by appearing there, and gaining to his interests the deputies in the States, there was every reason to hope, that if, on judging him with rigor, they should blame his proceedings, the equity of his pretensions, would afford him a favourable colour, and in the last extremity, his birth would obtain him a pardon. All the confidants and

partisans of the Princes, supported this advice, except the wife and mother-in-law of the Prince of Condé, who constantly rejected it, and judged that his life was aimed at, and that of all the courses he could take, that which was recommended to him was the most dangerous.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 2.

Latest European Intelligence.

PAPEPS by the Packet mention a recent engagement on the 9th and 10th of July between the Russian and Swedish fleets, which was maintained with much firmness and obstinacy on both sides.—The action commenced about half past 9 in the morning of the 9th, and continued without intermission till midnight—at two the next morning the Swedes renewed the attack, and continued the engagement till nine; by which time the Russians were entirely defeated. The Swedes lost two gun boats, blown up, and a large vessel sunk by a bomb, the crew saved.

The King commanded in person, and took, run ashore or destroyed, forty-two Russian frigates and gallees.

Most of the gallees had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carrying 30 each, of different calibres.—One hundred and ten officers, and 2000 men, are made prisoners; amongst which are the Russian Brigadier Denisow, and the Prince of Nassau's flag captain. Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

P E A C E.

"Yesterday about half past one o'clock the following letter was received by the Lord Mayor, and immediately sent by his Lordship to Lloyd's Coffee-House, and the Bank.

"Whitehall, August 6.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that a Messenger is arrived from his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Madrid, with the account that, in compliance with his Majesty's demand of satisfaction for the capture of the British vessels at Nootka, a declaration was signed on the 24th of July, by Count Florida Blanca in the name of his Catholic Majesty; and that the same was accepted in his Majesty's name, by his Majesty's Ambassador, who was thereupon to proceed to the discussion of the matters depending between the two courts, with a view to a Defensive Arrangement.

"The declarations above referred to, will be immediately published in a Gazette Extraordinary, which will be forwarded to your Lordship as soon as it is printed. "I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient

"And most humble Servant,

"W. W. GRENVILLE.

"The Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London."

On this the bustle at the Stock Exchange became undefinable—the number of long and short faces mixed, exhibited a scene which our readers may easier conceive than we can describe.—The Consols mounted to 80 1/2 half, and the other funds in proportion.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall August 5.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz Herbert, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majesty's Minister and principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King! The undersigned Counsellor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares in the name and by the order of his said Majesty that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty, would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full Restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

It being understood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim, to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Le Comte de Florida Blanca.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared, that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by order of his Catholic Majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the undersigned Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expressly authorized, accepts the said declaration, in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The undersigned declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the undersigned, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice in any respect, the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this Counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Alleyne Fitz Herbert.

John Bull grumbles hideously—abuses the Ministry, and swears that the Spanish "satisfaction is no satisfaction at all."

Other information corroborative of the above has been received in town from Madeira; with the addition of the following particulars: That all warlike preparations are to cease for three months; and that before the expiration of that time, winter will effectually suspend every naval operation.

Our readers will observe that the concession made by Spain, is only for the vessels taken in Nootka Sound. The right of the English to trade on the North-west coast of North America, is to be the subject of future litigation. At present the conduct of Spain does not appear very humiliating—for she has paid only for what she has taken.—But the British nation must be greatly disappointed when they find that Spain is not to pay the expenses of the British armament:—And that the demand for the vessels taken, was only 200,000l. sterling:—Whereas the extraordinary expenses of fitting the English navy for sea, amount to near two millions. This, as Teague says in the play, "is gaining a loss."

(Columbian Centinel.)

DUBLIN, July 30.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock, the goldsmiths and independent corps of Dublin volunteers paraded at Tholsel, to the number of nearly three hundred.

All the officers and privates on this occasion mounted the national cockade, composed of tin, painted green, and cut into the form of a ribbon, and puffed round a medallion, on which is painted, in gold, the harp and imperial crown, armorial insignia of Ireland—and out of the cockade springs a label, which mounts above it in the form of an inverted crescent, inscribed in gold, with the word "National."

LONDON, August 2.

Their are great quantities of the stones of the Bastille for sale about town. This stone sells at so much the pound, and brings more than our best prime beef.

Lord Hardwicke is spoken of as successor to Lord Westmoreland in the Viceroyship of Ireland should the latter not choose to remain there.

The tumults in France, seem in many places to be reviving. At Avignon, Orange, and the adjacent parts they are increased to a point little short of open war.

Nor is Lyons more quiet: all the barriers are thrown down, and all subordination destroyed. Some pretend that the inhabitants have declared themselves independant, and have armed themselves in defence of their ancient rights.

The large army that is assembling on the borders of France by the King of Sardinia, gives great apprehension to the revolutionists. The Sardinian ambassador being questioned on this subject by a Parisian a few days since, answered very coolly, that as an ambassador, he could say nothing: but as a man, he thought that if the plague reigned in any country, it was right in its neighbours to prevent the contagion from being communicated.

The Uniform of the National Guards of France is decreed by the National Assembly, and is to be Imperial blue, white lining, scarlet cuffs and facings, white collar, and white edgings, yellow buttons, with the words *district of*—inscribed on them. On the flaps of the coats turned up, the word *Constitution* on one side, and *Liberty* on the other—Vests and Breeches, white.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BIONIS IDYLLIUM SECUNDUM
PARAPHRASED.

A sportive young Fowler was ranging a grove,
On a high bushy bough he espied little Love;
Who wantonly waving his wings, while at play,
Appear'd to our sportsman, some fine-leather'd Jay;
Exulting with joy, he his birdlime prepares,
And hopes to allure little Love to his snares;
But Love, wily Love, well acquainted with all
That can either the mind or the body enthrall,
Continued his pastime, nor heeded the boy,
Fully conscious he could not his pleasures destroy.
The stripling at length disappointed and vex'd,
At the strange bird's behavior, most likely perplex'd.
To a neighboring husbandman eagerly flew,
And pointed where Cupid sat perch'd, still in view;
As the old Ploughman smiled, he shook his grey hairs,
"Fly! fly my sweet son from yon little beast's snares,
"Oh! how happy for you, if ever as now,
"He leaves you unnoticed, and hops on the bough:
"But when manhood has ripen'd, and fill'd you with blood,
"He will creep to the fountain, and poison the flood.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 2.

Capt. Barnes, who arrived at Boston in 36 days from Ferrol, informs that a letter received by the British Consul there, from the British Ambassador at Madrid, intimated that he was doubtful whether the concession made by Spain would produce a reconciliation between the two Courts. Capt. Barnes further informs, that when he left Ferrol great preparations for war were making at that place—and that every thing wore the appearance of an immediate rupture.

The English appear to be much dissatisfied with the late compromise made by Mr. Pitt with Spain—but he has heretofore come off victorious, and in the present instance will doubtless justify his own conduct; if he cannot man the fleet what is to be done? Perhaps John Bull thinks their empty ships can beat the Dons.

Wednesday last the British Packet Portland arrived here in 50 days from Falmouth and Halifax—She brought papers to 6th August. The Levant, Capt. Gillis, is arrived at Philadelphia, and brought accounts to 12th.

In consequence of the defeat of the King of Sweden on the 3d and 4th July—it is surmised by the English politicians, that the King of Prussia will attack Catharine—in order to prevent an undue preponderance of the balance of power in her favor.

This balance of power, a most flimsy pretence for going to war, has too long proved a curse to the European states.—Louis the XIVth, under the pretext of supporting this ideal equilibrium, destroyed the liberties of France—and the English, deluded by the same phantom, have sacrificed thousands of their Veterans in Germany.—The enlightened policy of the National Assembly of France has led them to reject the illusion—fully convinced that the true interest of their country consists in tranquilizing their citizens, and restoring the equilibrium of reason and common sense.

A motion was made by the President, and acquiesced in by the National Assembly of France, previous to the late grand confederation, that during the ten days appointed for the admission of the military deputies to be present at the debates, all other persons, even those chosen as substitutes for the National Representatives themselves, should give place to the new visitants; and that in this particular there should be no exception but in favor of the Editors of news papers.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the liberality of this August Senate, and of their sincere wish to give their proceedings as great a notoriety as possible.

In the late procession of France, every order was distinguished by some emblematic device, indicative of the district from whence it came, or the body which it represented—and in doing this, fancy had exerted its powers in ornament and design, in such manner as to form a most noble appearance.

The amphitheatre in the Champ de Mars was an immense inclosure: It contained thirty benches rising one above another, sufficiently capacious to accommodate 300,000 persons. The Duke of Orleans was present, and as M. D'Orleans took his seat among the Members of the National Assembly; he has retrieved his popularity, by an appeal to the people, in which he requests, that if he has committed any crime, he may be tried, not by Judges, but by a Jury.

According to the English papers the people of France have changed the title of Louis XVI. from King to that of Emperor!!

Addresses from the foreigners in Paris were presented to the National Assembly immediately after the memorable 14th July—and were ordered to be printed.

Doctor Franklin's definition of a whig.—One that claims no right to himself, that he is not willing to give to his neighbour. Some intolerant demagogues of the present day would do well to consider this sentiment.

A writer in a late London paper observes, that nothing will contribute more to the rising greatness of America than that unbounded toleration

and protection she holds forth to all sects and descriptions of men.—The Roman Catholics, Protestants, Quakers, and innumerable subaltern denominations live there in one common bond of amity—none of which are precluded from offices, either of honor or profit.—The liberality of sentiment by which the celebrated General WASHINGTON has at all times been actuated, was never more apparent than on a recent occasion, when an address was presented to him by the Roman Catholics of America.—He assured them in the character of President of the United States, of the utmost protection of government, and the same liberty enjoyed by other citizens.

It is the report, by accounts from India, that Tippoo Saib was killed in his late attack on Travancore.

Three managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings are left out of the new Parliament. Henry James Pye, Esq. a late member of Parliament, is appointed Poet Laureat to the King of Great Britain.

It seems that Pye is preferred to Apple Dumps—so Peter has lost the Laureatship.

The number of inhabitants on the face of the globe are estimated at nine hundred millions, out of which scarce eight and thirty millions exist in a state of freedom.

Buttons made of slate are likely to be the ton—a set made at Birmingham by Mr. Clay, has lately been presented to the King of Great-Britain—they will not forget the King in the button line.

Died, in England, Sir John Lockhart Ross, Vice Admiral of the blue:—this officer will be recognized as the famous Capt. Lockhart, who commanded the *Tartar*, the war before last.

Died in Edinburgh, Adam Smith, Esq. L. L. D. and F. R. S. Author of the celebrated work on the *Wealth of Nations*.

Samuel Griffin, Esq. is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives for Virginia.

Thursday the 25th November is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving by the people of that Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of Vermont and New-York, are now convened in this City, to transact the important business for which they were appointed by their respective legislatures.

In the Advertisement for proposals for building a Light House, on Cape Henry, in the 9th line, first paragraph, these words, "faced with hewn or hammer-dressed" should have been omitted; a few copies were struck off with this error; should it be thus inserted in any other paper, it is requested that the correction may follow.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Packet Portland, Rogers, Falmouth and Halifax, 50
Brig Boon, Orange, Guyon, (Spain) 49
Sloop Polly, Roberts, Norfolk, 8
Delight, Vail, Washington (N. C.) 7
Schooner New-York Packet, Barnard, Boston 7.

PRICE CURRENT. — PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12½ a 12¾.
INDENTS 7½ a 7½.
STATE SECURITIES 8½.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

We hear from Sanford, in the county of York, that on Wednesday the 8th instant, as two young children, sons of Dr. Abel Hall, were playing near a well, the youngest of them about three years of age, leaning against the curb of the well, the upper board of which was nailed on the inside, it gave way, and the child pitched in and fell twenty three feet, when his head struck the water into which he plunged, and immediately rising received instantaneous assistance; Capt. EBENEZER HALL descending into the well, by the pole, seized the child, before it could sink again, and taking it into his arms was drawn up and restored him to his distressed mother; the child having not received the least bruise or wound. The well was less than two feet in diameter and stoned to the bottom.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Sept. 28, 1790.

THE following regulations, which have been adopted towards carrying into execution the act, making provision for the debt of the United States, are announced for the information of the public creditors.

WHEN a transfer is to be made from one person to another, the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred, must be produced at the proper office, in order that the same may be cancelled, and a new one, or new ones issue, as the case shall require.

When a transfer is desired from one office to another, application must in the first instance be made at the office where the credit exists, whereupon the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred will be cancelled, and a special one granted, as a voucher to the Secretary of the Treasury; upon the production and delivery of which to him, a warrant will issue to the office, to which the debt is to be transferred, where the business will be completed. The form (A) at foot hereof, has been adopted for letters of attorney, to make transfers, which, and the directions for completing it, it is expected will be carefully observed.

In every case of a transfer of the subscribed or funded debt, the new certificate will bear interest, only from the first day of the quarter, in which the transfer is made. The unpaid interest which may have accrued prior to that quarter, will be paid only to the person, who was stockholder at that time it accrued, or to his special assignee.

Fourteen days before the expiration of each quarter, the books of each office will be closed; so that no transfers will be made, nor, except at the Treasury, will any subscriptions be received, or old certificates exchanged for new ones, on the application of non-subscribers, during that period. Those intending to become subscribers to the proposed Loan, who do not subscribe, prior to the commencement of any such period—or those intending not to

subscribe, who do not present their old certificates to be exchanged, or if holders of certificates of the Register of the Treasury, who do not notify to the Treasury their intention not to subscribe, prior to such commencement of such period, will not receive the interest, which may have accrued antecedently, till the end of the quarter in which their subscriptions are made, or in which their certificates are exchanged, or in which they shall so notify their intention not to subscribe. This, the proper distribution of the funds, and the preservation of order render indispensable.

On the subscribed or funded debt, interest as it becomes due, will be paid without production of the certificates issued for the same. On the unsubscribed debt, if any there shall be, the production of the certificates will be necessary, in order to the receipt of the interest, and an indorsement of the payment of it upon the certificates. This however, in consideration of the risk and inconvenience of transmission, will not be required of those who hold certificates of the Register of the Treasury, and reside out of the United States. The form (B) at foot hereof, of a letter of attorney for receiving interest, and the directions therewith, it is expected will be carefully pursued.

(A)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to transfer Stock.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That

do make, constitute and appoint

true and lawful Attorney, for and in name to sell, assign and transfer the Stock standing in the name in the Books of

with power also an Attorney or Attornies under for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal, the Day of in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand hundred

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }
BE IT KNOWN, that on the Day of One Thousand Hundred before me,

came within named, and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be Act and Deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and the Day and Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer." If only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of."

If the power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "Stock" the words "funded Six per Cent." (which will designate the Stock bearing a present interest) or the words, "funded Three per Cent." (which will designate the Three per Cent. stock,) or the word "Deferred" (which will designate the Stock bearing interest at the end of ten Years) or the word "unfunded" (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State, or of a County Court, or before the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of any place; or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgment, if the Seal of a Court, or Corporation, is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; as, that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one; or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the Power must be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

(B)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to receive Interest.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That

do make, constitute and appoint true and lawful Attorney, for and in name to receive the interest the Stock, standing in name in the Books of

with power also an Attorney or Attornies, under for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal, the Day of in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Hundred

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }
BE IT KNOWN, that on the Day of One Thousand Hundred before me

came within named, and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be Act and Deed.

IN Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and the Day and Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the Power is to be general, the words "now due, or which shall hereafter grow due upon" are to be inserted after the word "interest." If not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest." If no Power of Substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted. The place of abode, and quality of each Witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State, or of a County Court, or before the Mayor, or other Chief Magistrate of any place, or before a Notary Public.

In the Acknowledgment, if the Seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; as, that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the Party before whom the Acknowledgment is taken, if he has one; or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the Acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the Power, must be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some Person duly authorized, at the Place where the transfer is to be made.

THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT,
APPLICABLE TO THE
PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.
Written in the Year 1776,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
Then a Member of Congress;
In a LETTER to the Hon. GEORGE WYTHE,
of VIRGINIA.
(Concluded from our last.)

MY DEAR SIR,
IN the present exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament we are put out of the royal protection, and consequently discharged from our allegiance; and it has become necessary to assume government for our immediate security, the Gov. Lieut. Gov. Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, Attorney-General, should be chosen by joint ballot, of both Houses. And these and all other elections, especially of Representatives and Counsellors, should be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the sciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there slavery begins."

These great men, in this respect, should be, once a year
"Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,
"They rise, they break, and to that sea return."

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience, and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beast of prey.

This mode of constituting the great offices of state will answer very well for the present; but if, by experiment, it should be found inconvenient, the legislature may, at its leisure, devise other methods of creating them, by elections of the people at large, as in Connecticut, or it may enlarge the term for which they shall be chosen to seven years, or three years, or for life, or make any other alterations which the society shall find productive of its ease, its safety, its freedom, or in one word, its happiness.

A rotation of all offices, as well as of Representatives and Counsellors has many advocates, and is contended for with many plausible arguments. It would be attended no doubt with many advantages, and if the society has a sufficient number of suitable characters to supply the great number of vacancies which would be made by such a rotation, I can see no objection to it. These persons may be allowed to serve for three years, and then be excluded three years, or for any longer or shorter term.

Any seven or nine of the legislative Council may be made a Quorum, for doing business as a Privy Council, to advise the Governor in the exercise of the executive branch of power, and in all acts of state.

The Governor should have the command of the militia, and of all your armies. The power of pardons should be with the Governor and Council.

Judges, Justices and all other officers, civil and military, should be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, unless you choose to have a government more popular; if you do, all officers, civil and military, may be chosen by joint ballot of both houses, or in order to preserve the independence and importance of each house, by ballot of one house, concurred by the other. Sheriffs should be chosen by the freeholders of counties—so should Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Counties.

All officers should have commissions, under the hand of the Governor and seal of the Colony.

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people and every blessing of society, depend so much upon an upright and skillful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The Judges therefore should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmness, coolness and attention. Their minds should not be distracted with jarring interests; they should not be dependant upon any man, or body of men. To these ends they should hold estates for life in their offices, or in other words their commissions should be during good behavior, and their salaries ascertained and established by law. For misbehavior the grand Inquest of the Colony, the House of Representatives, should impeach them before the Governor and Council, where they should have time and opportunity to make their defence, but if convicted, should be removed from their offices, and subjected to such other punishment as shall be thought proper.

A militia law, requiring all men, or with very few exceptions, besides cases of conscience, to be provided with arms and ammunition, to be trained at certain seasons, and requiring counties, towns, or other small districts, to be provided with public stocks of ammunition and entrenching utensils, and with some settled plans for transporting provisions from the militia, when marched to defend their country against sudden invasions, and requiring certain districts to be provided with field pieces, companies of matrosses, and perhaps some regiments of light horse, is always a wise institution, and in the present circumstances of our country, indispensable.

Laws for the liberal education of youth, especially of the lower class of people, are so extremely wise and useful, that to a humane and generous mind, no expence for this purpose would be thought extravagant.

The very mention of sumptuary laws will excite a smile. Whether our countrymen have wisdom and virtue enough to submit to them I know not. But the happiness of the people might be greatly promoted by them, and a revenue saved sufficient to carry on this war forever. Frugality is a great revenue, besides curing us of vanities, levities, and fopperies, which are real antidotes to all great, manly and warlike virtues.

But must not all commissions in the name of a King? No. Why may they not as well run thus, "The Colony of _____ to A. B. greeting, and be tested by the Governor?"

Why may not writs, instead of running in the name of a King, run thus, "The Colony of _____ to the Sheriff, &c." and be tested by the Chief Justice.

Why may not indictments conclude, "against the peace of the Colony of _____ and the dignity of the same?"

A Constitution, founded on these principles, introduces knowledge among the people, and inspires them with a conscious dignity, becoming freemen. A general emulation takes place, which causes good humour, sociability, good manners, and good morals to be general. That elevation of sentiment, inspired by such a government, makes the common people brave and enterprising. That ambition which is inspired by it makes them sober, industrious and frugal. You will find among them some elegance, perhaps, but more solidity; a little pleasure, but a great deal of business—some politeness, but more civility. If you compare such a country with the regions of domination, whether monarchical, or aristocratical, you will fancy yourself in Arcadia, or Elysiun.

If the Colonies should assume governments separately, they should be left entirely to their own choice of the forms, and if a Continental Constitution should be formed, it should be a Congress, containing a fair and adequate Representation of the Colonies, and its authority should be confined to these cases, viz. war, trade, disputes between Colony and Colony, the Post-Office, and the unappropriated lands of the Crown, as they used to be called.

These Colonies, under such forms of government, and in such a union, would be unconquerable by all the Monarchies of Europe. You and I, my dear friends, have been sent into life, at a time when the greatest lawgivers of antiquity would have wished to have lived. How few of the human race have ever enjoyed an opportunity of making an election of government more than of

air, soil, or climate, for themselves or their children. When! before the present epocha, had three millions of people full power and a fair opportunity to form and establish the wisest and happiest government that human wisdom can contrive? I hope you will avail yourself and your country of that extensive learning and indefatigable industry which you possess, to assist her in the formations of the happiest governments, and the best character of a great people.—For myself, I must beg you to keep my name out of sight, for this feeble attempt, if it should be known to be mine, would oblige me to apply to myself those lines of the immortal John Milton, in one of his sonnets,

"I did but teach the age to quit their cloggs,
"By the plain rules of ancient Liberty,
"When lo! a barbarous noise surrounded me,
"Of owls, and cuckoos, asses, apes and dogs."

EXTRACT.

Dr. PRICE, in his Revolution Sermon, after reproaching, in pointed terms, adulation to men in power as debasing to those who offer, and corrupting to those who receive it, observes, "It is a trite observation, that extremes generally beget one another: This is particularly true in the present case. Persons justly informed on the subject of government, when they see men dazzled by looking up to high stations, and observe loyalty carried to a length that implies ignorance and servility; such persons, in such circumstances, are in danger of turning at all public authority, and throwing off that respectful demeanor to persons invested with it, which the order of society requires. There is undoubtedly a particular deference and homage due to civil magistrates, on account of their stations and offices; nor can that man be either truly wise, or truly virtuous, who despises government, and wantonly speaks evil of his rulers—or who does not by all the means in his power endeavor to strengthen their hands, and to give weight to their exertions in the discharge of their duty."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Prince Georges, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be six feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a semicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the south west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion; or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN Corporation Dock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the State of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazour inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,	} per. 100 rations,
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,	
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,	
One quart of salt,	
Two quarts of vinegar,	
Two pounds of soap,	
One pound of Candles,	

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Clothing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emision, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

The printers of the several States are requested to insert this.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.		Dols.
March 13.	1636	1 Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1 ditto.	600
			Dollars, 1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two Months.)

To be let, from 1st November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good situation for a Boarding-House—being formerly occupied in that business.